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POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL
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Moore's Nurseries

No. 1266 Washington Avenue
Telephone 782 :: Ogden, Utah

HINTS ON PLANTING

First—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to roots of trees and plants from the time of leaving the nursery until planted. The sun, wind and frost will prove very damaging.

Second—On arrival of trees dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale; place roots in trench, spread out and wet roots thoroughly and cover well with the moist soil, firm with the feet and let remain till ground is ready for planting.

Third—See that the ground is thoroughly and deeply pulverized. Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

Fourth—Take trees from trench, a few at a time, as wanted. Straighten out roots, cutting off with a sharp knife all that are badly bruised or broken. Place trees in center of hole and commence filling in with fine top soil, working same well among roots with the fingers; make sure that the soil comes in contact with every root. When roots are covered 5 or 6 inches deep pour in a bucket of water. When water has settled finish filling, then rake level, leaving top soil loose.

Fifth—When through planting, if fruit trees, go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If one-year-old trees there will usually be but one stem, which should be cut back to a uniform height of about two and one-half feet from the ground. If two years old there will be from three to six branches; cut out all but three or four limbs, suitable to form a top, and cut each of the side limbs back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or center limb from 10 to 24 inches long. Shade trees should be cut back to a uniform height of eight or ten feet from the ground.

Sixth—Lay off ground for irrigating by running a shovel plow each side of the row within six inches of the trees. If weather is warm and dry, turn in water as soon as done, and if weather continues dry, repeat every sixth or eighth day as long as hot weather lasts. Soil should be stirred with hoe or cultivator as soon as dry enough to work mellow after each watering.

Seventh—If trees are very dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for four or five days, and they will become fresh and plump. If frozen, do not open bale or box, but bury until frost is drawn out. Never handle trees in frosty or windy weather. Never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Terms

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

This List cancels all previous quotations except on orders already booked, and is in effect only so long as present stock remains unsold.

Order Early—Don't delay ordering until you are ready to plant. Order early and stock wanted will be reserved for you. This may save disappointment.

Terms—Cash. Remittance should be made either by Postoffice Order, Express Order or Registered Letter. For amounts of \$1.00 or less, send one or two cent stamps. Make all orders payable to D. M. Moore.

Shipping—Always name Express or Freight Station to which you wish goods shipped. If to go by special route, this should also be specified.

Prices—Ten trees of one variety will be furnished at 100 rates; less than 10 trees of one variety, at single rates; 20 plants of one variety at 100 rates; less than 20 plants of one variety will be charged for at single rates.

Delivery usually commences from 15th of March to April 1st and continues to about May 1st.

Apple Trees

Plant 30 feet each way; 48 trees per acre.

Prices.

1 and 2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent — Medium to large, pale waxen yellow; tree hardy.

Red Astrachan—Above medium in size; deep crimson, juicy, acid; a kitchen apple of best quality.

Red June—Small, handsome, dark red; a dessert apple of best quality.

AUTUMN.

Wealthy—Large, striped and clouded with red; tree hardy.

Banana—Tree vigorous, fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome; golden yellow; flesh fine grained.

WINTER.

R. I. Greening—Large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich; excellent for cooking.

McIntosh Red—Medium, deep crimson; highest quality. Tree hardy.

Jonathan—Medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with a dark red.

W. W. Pearmain—Medium, yellow, quality best; prolific.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, dull red; free vigorous.

Wine Sap—Medium, deep red. Tree an annual, heavy bearer. One of the best winter apples for this section.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Fruit medium, produced in clusters; deep crimson.

Whitney—Large, striped with red; tree very hardy.

Pear Trees

Plant 20 feet each way, 108 trees per acre.

Prices.

1 and 2 years, 35 cents each; \$30.00 per 100.

Bartlett—The most popular of all pears; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A young and constant bearer.

Buerre d'Anjou—Medium to large. Flesh juicy, rich and melting. Tree on rich soil is very slow in coming into bearing.

Kieffer—The Kieffer holds the position among pears that the Ben Davis does among apples. The tree is remarkably thrifty and healthy, and is seldom affected with blight. The fruit, while not of highest quality, if properly grown and ripened, is fair and has no superior as a canner.

Cherry Trees

Plant 18 feet each way; 134 trees per acre.

Prices.

4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

Centennial—Large, yellow, mottled cheek, sweet.

Windsor—Fruit large, dark red, nearly black when ripe. Flesh firm and sweet.

Napoleon—Large, pale yellow, red cheek, firm, sweet.

Bing—Large, black, firm, juicy, sweet.

Lambert—Fruit large, mahogany colored, firm, sweet.

Knudson—Large, dark, red, acid; hardy.

Peach Trees

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF
RIPENING.

Plant 17 feet each way, 150 trees per acre.

Prices.

4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

Alexander—Size medium, skin greenish white, shaded and splashed with red; semi-cling.

Triumph—Yellow, with dull red cheek; semi-cling. For best results should be planted on a light soil.

Hale's Early—Medium to large, red cheek, juicy, sweet; semi-cling.

Carman—Large; resembles Elberta in shape. Color, creamy white, red cheek.

Gov. Briggs—Large, lemon-yellow. Resembles Crawford's Early, but more uniform in size and shape.

Early Elberta—Fruit of good size, skin light orange with crimson cheek. Flesh firm and of fine texture. Season of ripening eight to ten days earlier than the common Elberta.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rather coarse and very firm. The most successful market variety ever produced.

Chinese Cling—Largest size, creamy white, with faint blush.

Orange Cling—Large, dull red cheek, flesh firm.

Apricot Trees

Plant 17 feet each way; 150 trees per acre.

Prices.

4 to 5 feet (on apricot root), 25 cents each;

\$20.00 per 100.

Jones—Medium, yellow, red cheek.

Moorpark—A favorite canning variety.

Plum and Prune Trees

Plant 16 feet each way; 170 trees per acre.

Prices.

1 and 2 years, 35 cents each; \$30.00 per 100.

Peach—Very large, reddish purple, flesh pale yellow, early.

Santa Rosa—Japanese; one of Burbank's best; bright red, early.

Formosa—Japanese; fruit large, cherry red.

Green Gage—Medium greenish yellow; fine flavor.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; deep purple, juicy and good; tree erect and vigorous.

Pond's Seedling (Hungarian Prune)—A magnificent English plum; light red changing to violet.

Fellenberg Prune—(Italian Prune, Large German Prune)—Medium to large; dark purple.

Satsuma—Medium, reddish brown, flesh dark red.

Grapes

Plant 6 by 8 feet; 905 plants per acre.

NATIVE OR HARDY.

Prices—Except as Noted.

1 and 2 years, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Concord—Bunch and berry medium; fair quality, black. Vine vigorous, succeeds everywhere.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, pale amber when ripe.

Brighton—Large, coppery red, sweet and of best quality; vine vigorous.

Black Pearl—Both fruit and vine would indicate this to be a cross between the American and foreign varieties. The vine, while not so hardy as Concord, is hardy enough to stand on trellis without winter protection. The fruit ripens early and is exceedingly sweet and meaty, equalling in quality the best foreign or California variety. Price, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunch large, berry large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm. Vine tender.

Gooseberries

✓ Plant 6 feet each way; ✓ 1,210 plants per acre.

✓ **Craghead** (✓ Poorman's, ✓ Brigham City, Etc.)—Bush strong and vigorous. Fruit medium to large, of best quality, color red. Perfectly free from mildew in some sections, affected more or less in others. 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Columbus—Large, productive; color greenish yellow; good canning variety. 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

Currants

Plant 5 feet each way; 1,742 plants per acre.

Price—Except as Noted.

10 cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

Perfection—Bright red, mild, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid, of better quality and more prolific than any other large currant in cultivation. Should have rich soil. Price 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—The leading red variety; fruit large, bunch long. Bush only moderately vigorous.

Red Cross—Bush vigorous, clusters long, berry medium to large, quality good to best.

Red Raspberries

Plant 2 by 6 feet, 3630 plants per acre.

St. Regis—An ever-bearing red raspberry of merit. Gives ripe fruit earlier than any other variety and bears continuously until the ground is frozen in late autumn. Whether the St. Regis will prove profitable as a market berry, I am unable to say until it has been more thoroughly tested, but for family use it will give perfect satisfaction.

2-year-plants, 10 cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

1-year plants, 5 cents each; \$4.00 per 100.

Marlboro—Beautiful bright scarlet; large, firm. Bush hardy and productive. 5 cents each; \$2.00 per 100.

Black Raspberry—2 year plants, 5 cents each; \$3.00 per 100; 1 year plants, 5 cents each; \$2.50 per 100.

Dewberry or Trailing Blackberry—2 year plants, 5 cents each; \$3.00 per 100; 1 year plants, 5 cents each; \$2.50 per 100.

Strawberries

Plant 1½ by 3½ feet, 8712 plants per acre.

Price.

\$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing tree with large, deep green leaves. Tree hardy.

2 years, 12 to 14 feet, 35 cents each; \$25.00 per 100.

2 years, 10 to 12 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

Sycamore—A handsome tree with bright green leaves, often 8 to 10 inches in width.

3 years, 7 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

Box Elder—A large tree of rapid spreading growth. Valuable for producing a quick, dense shade.

3 years, 12 to 14 feet, 40 cents each; \$35.00 per 100.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, 30 cents each; \$25.00 per 100.

Norway Maple—Of compact habit, broad, deep, green leaves. The most popular and the best of all the maples.

4 years, 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents each; \$50.00 per 100.

Sycamore Maple—A vigorous sturdy growing tree, large, deep green foliage. 10 to 12 feet. 50 cents each.

Silver Maple—Foliage bright green above and silver underneath. Not a success except on soils free from mineral. 75 cents.

Catalpa—Leaves large, heart-shaped. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

3 years, 7 to 8 feet, 50 cents each.

American Elm—A large tree with spreading drooping branches.

3 years, 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each; \$35.00 per 100.

European Elm—4 years, 10 to 12 feet, 75 cents each; \$50.00 per 100.

Horse Chestnut—6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Camperdown Elm—One of the finest lawn trees, branches having a uniform drooping habit, forming an umbrella-like head. Two-year heads. Price \$1.50 each.

Birch—Cut Leaved Weeping—Tall, slender, yet vigorous growth; graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

3 years, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Evergreen Trees

Price (except as noted)—\$1 per foot, balled.

For local delivery Evergreen trees, with the exception of pines, are taken up with a ball of soil on the roots, which is securely covered with burlap. In planting dig a hole where tree is to stand, place tree in hole just as received from the nursery, cut the string that holds burlap in place, and if soil is unbroken, lift tree gently and remove the burlap. If soil is broken and likely to fall away from the roots, do not attempt to remove the burlap, but lay it out smooth from the stem of the tree. Fill in carefully with fine, moist soil, which should be made firm enough by tramping to prevent roots being moved by the tree swaying in the wind.

Norway Spruce—A compact, symmetrical-growing tree, the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A native of the Rocky Mountains and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Foliage a rich silvery blue, forming a beautiful contrast with the dark green of other trees; 20 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each; 12 to 14 inches, \$1.00 each.

Arbor Vitae (Pyramidalis)—Of remarkable erect growth, rich, dark green foliage. It is of the same habit as the Irish Juniper, and is decidedly more valuable for its superior hardiness.

Ornamental Shrubs

Price—3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

Snowball—An old shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Mock Orange—A rapid-growing shrub producing a mass of snow-white flowers similar to orange blossoms.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing.

Lilac—Great improvement has been made in this well-known old favorite. Some of the newer kinds are very fine. They commence to bloom while quite young, and range in color from white to a deep purplish red.

Althea—A very desirable shrub on account of blooming in autumn when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom. The Althea, like Lilacs, has a great range of color.

English Privet—When well trimmed makes one of the most ornamental hedges. \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Roses

My roses are field grown on own roots. If tops should be broken or frozen to the ground, the plant is not lost, as new wood will spring from the roots and soon bloom again.

Prices, Assorted.

2 years, No. 1, 35 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. HARDY.

American Beauty—Large, deep pink, shaded with crimson; very fragrant, free and hardy.

General Jacqueminot—Bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety. One of the best and most hardy for out-door planting.

Paul Neyron—Flowers very large, bright pink, very double; bush has but few thorns.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white, long, painted buds, large full flower, hardy. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, OR HALF HARDY.

Clara Watson—Bright crimson, center tinted rosy peach, fine form and habit.

Gruss an Teplitz—Bright Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, superb.

La France—A most profuse bloomer, rose color, changing to silvery pink.

Kaiserin, A. V.—Creamy white, a strong vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Maman Cochet—Deep rosy pink, shaded silvery pink.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Flower of Fairfield—Vigorous. The Everblooming Crimson Rambler, resembling Crimson Rambler in growth and bloom, giving a crop of blooms, under favorable conditions in the fall.

Crimson Rambler—Plant of vigorous growth, foliage a rich, glossy green, which contrasts finely with the bright crimson flowers. The flowers are small, but form in large clusters.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, changing to white; fragrant. A most profuse bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins—Clear, shell pink; passing to deep rose; sweetly scented.

Baby Rambler—Of dwarf bushy habit; the flowers are quite small, but are produced in clusters and gives a constant display of flowers from early in June until late October. A bush rose.

Climbing Vines

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. 25 cents each.

Clematis Paniculata—Of a rapid growth. Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and borne in immense sheets in September. Fine for trellis or porch. 35 cents each.

Clematis Jackmanni—Large, velvety, violet-purple; profuse bloomer. Strong 2-year-old plants, 50 cents each.

Virginia Creeper — Has beautiful deep green leaves that change to crimson in autumn. 20 cents each.

Boston Ivy—A beautiful climbing vine. It clings firmly to walls, its overlapping foliage giving them the appearance of being shingled with deep green leaves. The plant is very slow and delicate at first, but gains in strength with age. 35 cents each.

English Ivy—An old, well-known climber, with dark glossy green leaves that remain green all winter. Thrives best if given north or eastern exposure. 50 cents each.

Paeonias

The most beautiful of all hardy perennial plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, coloring and fragrance. They are of the easiest culture and thrive in any soil, but give best results if planted in deep, rich, well drained loam. Plant three inches below the surface.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER.

- No. 1 **Festiva Maxima**—Pure white, center petals occasionally flecked with red. Finest white paeony; fragrant. 35 cents each.
- No. 2. **Queen Victoria**—White; somewhat resembling the above. An excellent keeper. 25 cents each.
- No. 3. **Floral Treasure**—Bright, light pink, good bloomer and a fine cut flower. 35 cents each.
- No. 4. **Edulis Superba**—Beautiful rose pink, very early; fragrant. 25 cents each.
- No. 5. **Mareshal Viallant**—Very large, color almost the shade of the American Beauty rose. 35 cents each.
- No. 7. **Delacheii**—Dark purplish crimson. 35 cents each.
- No. 9. **Rubra Triumphans**—Brilliant crimson, semi-double. 15 cents each.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND BULBS.

Dahlias—Well-known autumn flowering plants, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon. Dahlias should not be planted earlier than about the first of May. 15 cents each.

Alaska Daisy—The flowers are immense; pure white with yellow center. Plant not so tall as the Shasta, and does not need staking. 15 cents each.

Bleeding Heart—Rose colored, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes. 20 cents each.

Phlox—Few plants give better satisfaction than hardy Phlox. The varied and beautiful coloring make them particularly valuable for garden planting. 15 cents each.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Asparagus—Varieties: French Giant, Early Argenteuil. Dig trenches 12 to 14 inches deep and 2 to 5 feet apart. In these put 5 or 6 inches of well-rotted manure, and on this 3 to 4 inches of mellow soil. Lay roots in trench 14 to 16 inches apart, then fill trench with good rich soil, leaving roots 4 to 5 inches below the surface. Do not cut until the second year and then only lightly. Price 3 cents each; \$2.00 per 100.

Rhubarb—Divided root. 25 cents each.

Horse Radish Sets—5 cents each; 40 cents per 10.



LOCAL DELIVERY.

Orders of \$10.00 or more, accompanied with the cash, will be furnished at the lowest rate quoted, regardless of number of each variety taken.



